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ROLE OF THE COSSACKS. KALEIDIN AND THE SOVIET.

On October 5th the Monshavik Lieber made an interesting prophecy at a meeting of the Soviet in Petrograd. Turning to the Bolsheviks, he said: "To you the question of power is absurdly simple. According to you, the Government is made up of adherents to Korniloff, bourgeois, and compromisers. But let us assume that to-morrow the power will be in your hands. Remember that it is not so long ago that you yourselves welcomed Kerenski within these walls. I foresee that there will be accomplished that which you regard as the apotheosis of the revolution, but I as its turning-point and the beginning of its decline. I foresee that the Trotsky, Kamenoff, Zinovieffs, and Lenin will appear in the seat of authority. But I am convinced that a fortnight later you yourselves will discover that authority cannot bring forth bread, that it cannot create out of nothing what does not exist in the country. When you convince yourselves that, independently of the constitution of the Government, it is impossible to make something out of nothing, when you recall that in Astrakhan a Socialist member of the municipal administration was burnt at the stake, that soldiers dispersed the Town Council at Kiev, that the peasants are forcibly breaking up the volost committees, when you consider well and honestly what are the causes of all that, you will realise that it is one thing to seize power, and quite another to keep it."

The first part of this prophecy (says *The Daily Telegraph's* Petrograd Correspondent) has already been accomplished, and the second is evidently in process of rapid fulfilment. Lenin pro, and found a ready credence among the ignorant Russian masses, who are only too prone to believe those who shout loudest and longest. But now that he is in power, peace seems as far off as ever, life and property are more insecure than before, the townsfolk see the spectre of starvation approaching more swiftly, and the peasants and it just as difficult to obtain the clothes, boots, and implements which are the objects of their particular famine. The phase of disillusionment has set in much more rapidly than it did with any of the previous revolutionary Governments, and it has shown itself just as acute within the ranks of the Bolsheviks (by dissensions and mutual recriminations) as it has among the general public.

Meanwhile, it must be insisted once more that we know very little of what is happening in Petrograd, and practically nothing of what is going on in the rest of Russia.

It has been reported that General Kaleidin has established order in the Donetz industrial region, and if this is true it is a very considerable item on the credit of the balance-sheet, for the anarchy in that district, the great coal and iron centre of Russia, has done more than anything else to complete the disorganisation of the transport system of the country, and so aggravate the food problem both in the Northern Governments and at the front. One thing is certain, that the Ataman of the Don Territory is not idle, and that he has at his back the united force of all the Cossacks, both of European Russia and Siberia. Here we have an element which has never, for a moment lost its discipline and self-restraint, and which stands for order and national unity (on federative lines), and the prosecution of the war to a victorious finish. Bolshevism, which cannot be accused of a lack of courage or impudence—did not hesitate to make a political attack on Cossackdom, and for some time it appeared likely to meet with a certain measure of success. A "Cossack section" of the Central Soviet was formed, with a Captain Nagai at its head. This officer first came into prominence at the Moscow Conference, where he caused a scene by his unmanly interruptions of General Korniloff's speech. His action here brought down upon him half-a-dozen challenges, but, in accordance with the rules of the Russian armistice, the duels were postponed until after the war. Nagai for some time continued to pose as the democratic representative of Cossackdom, par excellence, and to attempt to spread Bolshevism among his comrades. Now, however, he has been finally disposed of. The Orenburg Cossacks, to whom he belonged, held a special convention to deal with him, and, making use of their legal rights, formally expelled him from their body. So that whatever else he may represent in the future, it will not be Cossackdom, for he is no longer a Cossack.

There were doubts as to whether General Kaleidin disposed of an organised force sufficiently large to play a decisive part in defeating the Bolshevik plot. When the army began to totter with insubordination and the rear to dissolve in anarchy, the Cossacks, as the only force that could be implicitly trusted, were split up into small detachments and distributed along the front and in the disturbed areas to stiffen the backs of the other troops and suppress disorders. It appears, however, that on some pretext or other two whole divisions were concentrated in the Don territory, and this must have formed a very respectable nucleus for the saner elements of the Russian people to crystallise round. These elements are undoubtedly much more numerous than the events at Petrograd and Moscow would appear to suggest. On the other hand, the food problem in Russia is, with equal certainty, much more acute than most people in this country imagine. Unhappily, there are no grounds for doubting that in Russia to-day many people are literally starving to death. Great migrations have set in from areas of famine to districts where food is reported to be still in abundance, and these movements are hardly likely to facilitate the task of evolving order out of the Russian chaos. Hunger and the fear of it are unquestionably the main factors which have made the desire for peace so ardent among the masses of the Russian people.

SIR E. FRASER'S ADDRESS TO CHINESE STUDENTS. THEIR DUTY IN THE PRESENT STRUGGLE.

Interesting speeches were delivered at the annual prize-giving of the O. M. S. Anglo-Chinese School, Shanghai, on January 25th.

Mr. A. C. Clear, after referring to the good record of "old boys" in the Railway Service, said: "Some few years ago, in a Presidential Address to the Engineering Society of China, I commented on the lack of patriotism displayed by Chinese generally, and its adverse influence on the real development of the country. Strive to overcome this lack of interest; it is responsible, to a very large extent, for the present unhappy state of China."

Sir Everard Fraser, (Consul-General), as a private individual who claimed no special knowledge, said that a great, if not the greatest, event of 1917 was the entry of China into the war on the side of the Allies and against Germany and Austria. It might well be that they had asked themselves, or heard others ask, why China took this step and whether it was right for her to take it. The answer, he thought, was that the war was a crowning incident of the age-long struggle between right and wrong, between good and evil, and that it could not justifiably be maintained by man or nation unless either to join in for right meant utter ruin, or certainly as to which side stands for right had not been reached.

After showing that the best tests were to be found in answering the question as to whether the motive was for self or others, and whether victory would mean aggrandisement or domination over unwilling other people, Sir Everard found that there need be no hesitation over the answer. The enemies of China and the Allies sought for themselves domination over all other nations. They taught their boys and girls that they were a super-race and so entitled to rule the world, and their treatment of men, women and children of other nations had shown how well the lesson had been learned and readiest application followed.

It might be objected that the speaker's country had warred with China—the Germans never until 1900. They all know how the Germans treated the Chinese then. Moreover, the reason for the British war with China were due to the same arrogance that had made Britain fight her present enemies. The Chinese authorities then claimed to be supermen, that China was the lord of the world and all other nations were mere tributaries. In their eyes, as in Germany's, self was supreme. If they searched history they would find that this deifying of self had been the root of all wars and insurrections.

On their duty as individual members of the republic of China, Sir Everard said: "It seems to me that, as citizens of a republic, you should loyally accept the decision of the Chinese Government that your country's enemies (and all must be considered as your personal 'unfriendly'). The old doctrine that war was purely a quarrel between armed forces of states has gone by the board, in these latter days of universal conscription, and has become a struggle between peoples and ideas. Everyone who treats a German or an Austrian in China as a friend is thereby aiding the enemy, encouraging the enemy's help, the enemy, whether he does it for gain, or from slackness. The enemy's people have been disciplined into considering solely the interests of the State and in State interests they forget all scruples. One of their favourite ways of helping the State is to sow distrust and dissension amongst the peoples opposed to them. We have seen it during the last three years in the wonderful stories which have been set going. Possibly the latest one is that the Chinese who were recruited to go to France to help in the war in roadmaking were driven right into the firing line where, of course, they would be absolutely useless. There were men in every nation who can be got to spread such tales as that, and it is your duty as educated people not to give currency to stories of this kind. The only way your duty not to give them currency, not only is it your duty not to accept them as a slur on your Allies, but it is your duty to tell the authorities concerned when such stories get abroad. In that way they will be stopped. Otherwise, what is our duty? We cannot all go and fight, but I think if we all look for it we shall find our way to doing 'our bit.' Even if the only thing which seems possible for us to do is to go on doing our work as before, even that may amount to doing 'our bit,' if we remember that we have to cultivate an atmosphere of calm resolution, by bristling the men who are actually engaged in fighting to do their full duty, by crediting our Allies with good faith towards us, and by maintaining an unfailing trust in the providence of God."

Lady Fraser then presented the prizes.

THE CHINESE LABOUR BATTALIONS. PLEASED WITH THEIR TREATMENT.

Not a little has been heard from foreign writers of the satisfaction expressed by the Chinese in the coolie cot, agents that have been sent to France at their treatment both on the voyage and at their destination. The experiment for it was an experiment from Europe's point of view—was considered in some quarters as rather a doubtful one, and there was naturally some feeling of distrust, at first, on the part of the coolies themselves, embarking on so un-Chinese a venture. The best testimony of their approval is contained in the letters they have been writing home (says the *North-China Daily News*). These friends in distant villages have now heard at first hand how the contract, made with them, has been carried out, and the news appears almost too good to be true. Recruitment of further drafts is now being effected by the information received from the men in England and France, which is spreading far and wide in northern provinces. The conditions of the contract have always been attractive, for they

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE HALIFAX EXPLOSION. DESCRIPTION OF THE COLLISION.

A description of what took place on the French steamer *Mont Blanc* up to and after the collision which resulted in the Halifax disaster is contained in a statement issued by the master of the vessel, Captain Lamedoo. The master places the blame for the accident on the Norwegian-Belgian Relief ship *Imo*.

"We had on board nearly 5,000 tons of freight, mostly explosives," Captain Lamedoo said. "The ballast tanks were filled with water. In the forward hold was stored picric acid, then came a steel bulkhead and in the next hold was T.N.T. We also had T.N.T. in the third hold. On top of the forward deck were stored about 30 barrels of benzol over this picric acid, with a steel deck in between."

"It was a clear morning. The water was smooth and we were at half-speed on the starboard side towards the Bedford Basin. There were no vessels in our course, until we sighted the Belgian relief ship *Imo* coming out of Bedford Basin and headed for the Dartmouth shore. She was more than two miles away at the time. We signalled we would keep the *Mont Blanc* on the starboard tack going up to the basin, where we were to anchor. We headed a little more inshore so as to make clear to the *Imo* our purpose. She signalled that she was coming on the port, which would bring her on the same side with us. We were keeping to the right, or starboard, according to pilotage rules, and could not understand what the *Imo* meant. But we would come down, as she should, on the starboard side, which would keep her on the Halifax side of the harbour and the *Mont Blanc* on the Dartmouth side."

"But to our surprise the *Imo* kept coming down on the port side, so we signalled again. We saw there was danger of collision, and signalled to stop the engines, at the same time veering slightly to port, which brought the two vessels with starboards parallel when about 300 feet apart."

"Then we put the rudder hard a-port to try and pass the *Imo* before she should come on us, and at the same time the *Imo* reversed engines. As she was light and without cargo the reverse brought her around slightly to port. This brought her bow pointing toward our starboard, and as a collision was then inevitable we held the *Mont Blanc* so she would be struck at the forward hold where the picric acid was, a substance which would not explode, rather than have her strike us where the T.N.T. was stored."

"The *Imo* cut into us about a third through the deck and hold, and the benzol poured into the picric acid, igniting it and causing a cloud of smoke to arise from the vessel forward. I saw there was no hope of doing anything more, and knew that an explosion was inevitable, so the boats were lowered, and all hands got aboard them and rowed for the Dartmouth shore. Pilot McKay went with us."

"In all, there were forty-one men aboard the *Mont Blanc*. She was headed at the time for the Halifax shore, and toward Pier 8. She was making very little headway, as we had to push the boat away from the side."

"The picric acid was in flames. It did not explode. Meanwhile, the *Imo* had backed away toward the Dartmouth shore. We landed and ran into the woods. About twenty minutes after we left the ship we heard the explosion. It knocked nearly every one of us down, and we were struck by bits of the trees and other things, but only the gunner was seriously injured. He has died."

CANADIAN BUSINESS RULES FOR EMPLOYEES.

A business firm in Western Canada has hung in a conspicuous place in its works the following "Ten Commandments" for the benefit of employees:—

- 1.—Don't lie. It wastes my time and yours. I am sure to catch you in the end, and that is the wrong end.
- 2.—Watch your work, not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short, and a short day's work makes my face long.
- 3.—Give me more than I expect, and I will give you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you increase my profits.
- 4.—You owe so much to yourself you cannot afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt, or keep out of my shop.
- 5.—Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women, never see temptation when they meet it.
- 6.—Mind your own business and in time you'll have a business of your own to mind.
- 7.—Don't do anything here which hurts your self-respect. An employee who is willing to steal for me is willing to steal from me.
- 8.—It is none of my business what you do at night. But if dissipation affects you the next day and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last half as long as you should.
- 9.—Don't tell me what I'd like to hear, but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity but one for my dollars.
- 10.—Don't kick if I kick. If you're worth while correcting you're worth while keeping. I don't waste time correcting specks out of rotten apples.

include the provision of good clothing, and food, to which the Chinese are accustomed. The little doubt that existed regarding the conditions in foreign lands and the work that was expected of the emigrants has now been dispelled, and recruiting is becoming a lesser problem than the weeding out of all but the best candidates.

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL. PRIZE-GIVING POSTPONED.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Diocesan Girls' School, Kowloon, which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon, has been unavoidably postponed, owing to an outbreak of measles.

The eighteenth annual report states that 180 pupils have passed through the School during the year—72 boarders, and 108 day scholars—the maximum monthly enrolment being 145.

Five pupils took the Oxford Preliminary Examination; more had been entered as candidates, but the remainder were not in the Colony, the Examination being held unusually late in the year owing to the loss at sea of the original batch of Examination-papers. The results of the Examination have not yet come to hand.

Thirteen candidates took the Hongkong University Examination, of which number eleven passed the Junior Examination. Five candidates obtaining between them six distinctions.

Three pupils were awarded certificates of success in an examination in Pitman's Theory of Shorthand.

The School entered again for the Royal Drawing Society's Examination.

The New Building has been in use during the past term, and is proving itself an invaluable acquisition. A very large measure of gratitude is owing to the donor and subscribers and to the unparagoning zeal of the Honorary Treasurer in the reduction of the debt on the new building to a sum of such reasonable proportions as, it is hoped, give rise to expectations of entire freedom from debt in the near future.

The news of the death in action of Lieut. Alan Morris, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Morris, who in 1905-6 was in the school, was received with deep regret, and the Committee desire to express much sympathy with his parents and sister.

THE INFANTRYMAN'S FRIEND

(BY "A.A.M.")

The battalion, what was left of it—was marching out. For three weeks it had been in the thick of the fighting—three weeks during which neither officers nor men had washed or taken off their clothes—three weeks under incessant shell fire with a casualty list growing every hour.

They were out of the trenches and marching across that horrible wilderness of shell-holes which had once been German. The enemy was on the other side of the hill. He could not see them, but did he know! Had he guessed in some way, had he intercepted a message which told him that they were being relieved that afternoon? Three more miles and they were in safety; an hour and a half, say. But it was the worst ninety minutes of the three weeks. When so many had been killed to have come through those three weeks unharmed, and then at the very last moment, almost within reach of safety, to be hit—how could they all help thinking of that!

They all felt it, from the newly joined subaltern, whose whole experience of war was crowded into those three weeks, to the Colonel, who had been out for two years. When they had been through so much, to be killed coming out! What appalling luck! If only they could go more quickly! Why didn't the platoon in front hurry up! To get out quickly before the Germans knew!

The Colonel looked up suddenly. Coming across from the German lines, right over them, was a German aeroplane. No good asking themselves now if the Germans would know. At any moment the shells would begin to drop—and only another hour to safety! The Colonel lit a cigarette.

"Damn!" he said to himself. "I knew I should be killed going out."

I wonder if people at home realise what the aeroplane means to the Infantryman. They know vaguely—those who think about it at all—that the aeroplane helps to win the war. They feel perhaps that if they were Sir Douglas Haig they would like to have a lot of aeroplanes; it would enable them to know what was going on "over the other side of the hill," as Wellington put it. "We must have aeroplanes," they tell each other, just as they say, "We must have guns," or "We must have more men." Aeroplanes, they quite understand, are necessary for good strategy, good tactics, and it is these which will bring us victory. Besides, one day we must "bomb Berlin." All very true—but I wonder if people realise what the aeroplane means to the individual infantryman!

I speak for the Infantryman. I am one of them! We do the dirty work. We are there to be shot at. You who read this have a brother or a son or husband in the infantry—anyhow a friend. Of course you have; we all have. Do you realize what the aeroplane means to that son of yours, that friend? I don't mean just to the victory of the Army which he is in, but to him personally, to his safety? He is in an old trench-line, in support. His trench, not much of a one at the best, is being shelled to the devil. Why? Because a German aeroplane has spotted troops in that trench and has turned on the German guns. The shells—and he thanks Heaven for it—are dropping too far over. Ah, but now they are right in the middle of them! Why? Because the German aeroplane is still there, directing the fire. Why was that German aeroplane ever allowed to come there? Why is it allowed to stay? Because we haven't enough aeroplanes to look after that part of the line. Why not? Oh, well, there's a bit of a strike on.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.'S
DIVIDEND FOR 1917.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—With reference to the summary of this working accounts for 1917, as published yesterday, and in view of the record profits earned during the year, the recommendation of the Directors to pay a final dividend of 14 per cent. only must surprise many shareholders and investors. An explanation from the Directors as to their object in carrying forward almost the entire net earnings of the year will be greatly appreciated.

The net profit for 1916, after paying all charges, debenture interest, and including (£3,320 17s. 4d.) the balance from 1915, amounts to £24,522 8s. 7d. Out of this an interim dividend of 7 per cent. and a final dividend of 23 per cent. making, in all, 30 per cent.—were declared and paid on account 1916, absorbing £24,375, and, after writing down Tramway Undertakings by £2,441 13s. 8d., to conform with the valuations made in 1916, the balance of £16,705 14s. 11d. was carried forward, representing more than three times the carry forward from 1915.

The net profit for 1917, after paying all charges, debenture interest and including (£16,705 14s. 11d.) the balance from 1916, amounts to £30,954 14s. 4d. Out of this an interim dividend of 9 per cent. (2 per cent. more than the previous year) was paid during the year, and now the Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of only 14 per cent. (9 per cent. less than the previous year) making in all 23 per cent., absorbing £13,057 10s., and to carry forward the balance of £17,897 4s. 4d. This balance represents almost the entire earnings of the year, or, in other words, 52 per cent. of the capital, or 7 times the carry forward from 1915.

I should be glad if the Directors, in the interests of investors, will favour me with replies to the following questions:—

What is the reason for recommending less final after having declared more interim dividend as compared with the previous year in view of the very satisfactory and record results for last year?

What is the reason for recommending to carry forward such a large sum, i.e., £17,897 4s. 4d., as compared to £7,479 13s. 3d. from 1913, £6,897 6s. 1d. from 1914, £6,320 17s. 4d. from 1915, £16,705 14s. 11d. from 1916.

It is reasonable to anticipate that, in view of extensions of the present lines, the Directors have in mind the idea of giving new shares instead of large dividends, as the present carry forward is enough for one free new share for every two shares held.

It is also quite possible that, in view of the present high rate of Sterling Exchange, the Directors have bought, or intend to buy and cancel, large quantities of the Debentures of the Company, which are, I understand, obtainable at about 25 per cent. discount. This, of course, means a great deal of profit now and saving of interest in future. The undivided profits under this heading amounted to £7,989 13s. 4d. on the 31st December, 1916, and should amount to about £9,800 at the end of last year on account of further redemptions of Debentures during the year amounting to about £9,000.

The Banks and the general public consider the shares of this concern as sound and undoubted, and, as such, same are held mostly as investments by people who look for reasonable appreciation of the annual profits of the Company are very favourable in view of the fact that, in spite of heavier expenses, the collections (on an average £3,000 a day) exceed the total daily expenditure by about 50 per cent. as per 1916 and 1917 accounts. The Directors must, therefore, have very good reasons, in the interests of the shareholders, for holding back such a large sum, and, in fairness to all concerned, I trust an official declaration will be made in order to avoid any temporary and undue depression in the market value of the stock.—Yours, etc.,

INVESTOR.

GRESSION STREET FUND

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—In answer to the letter appearing over the signature "Enquirer" in to-day's issue of the Daily Press, I have the honour to inform you that the claims of the dependant of the late Acting-Lance Sergeant Johnstone, Hongkong Police, will be considered by the Committee administering the above Fund. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

F. C. JENKIN,
D.R.P. (R)

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG
SAN PO"]

CANTON, January 30th.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS IN KING-CHOW.

Owing to General Lung Chai-kwong's military preparation to resist naval raids from Canton, the Consuls in King-chow have jointly inquired of General Lung, whether he accepts responsibility for protecting foreigners and their interests in King-chow. We are informed that the Consuls have requested a gunboat to be sent from Hongkong to King-chow for their protection.

CANTON, January 31st.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN.

Shum Chuen-huen, the peace representative of the South-West, has wired to the authorities stating that great political changes will be seen in Peking and that peace negotiations with the Peking Government must cease. Shum added that Li Shun (Tuchun of Kiangsu) has approved the breaking off of negotiations and strongly warned the Southern leaders, although they have occupied Aochow, not to attack Wu Chang.

GENERAL LUNG'S PLANS.

We are informed that General Lung Chai-kwong has recently wired to the Peking Government stating that he has sent troops to attack Ko Chow, Lai Chow and Lim Chow. He has also sent troops to the West River in order to separate the two Provinces (Kwangtung and Kwangsi), and is now also proposing to attack Nanning, from Ko Chow. Regarding the situation in Canton, Lung states that he has ordered the Civil Governor to keep a sharp "look-out," and is of the opinion that the troubles can soon be settled if the Government can supply him with money for expenses and arms.

VICTORY REPORTED.

Commander Lam Fu has reported to the authorities that, after recapturing the Yan Ping district, he sent his army to Yeung Chun. Lung's troops were encountered on the way, near Hop Shan, and fighting immediately commenced. Lung's troops were defeated within a few hours and two of his strongholds were captured. Fighting still continues, however, as Lung's troops are assisted by some reinforcements from Yeung Chun.

Lam Fu also reports that he has been informed by a prisoner that one of Lung's leaders, Un Chui-kwong, who captured the Yan Ping district, was killed.

FA CHOW BESIEGED.

Commander Shum Hung-ying has sent troops to attack Fa Chow. Lung's troops were compelled to retreat into the city, which they are now strongly defending.

THE GRESSION STREET
AFFRAY."A GOOD DEAL THAT REQUIRES
EXPLANATION."

Commenting on the Gresson Street outrage, the N.C. Daily News says:— "We have sustained losses ourselves, but in Hongkong they are not looked upon as a risk the police have constantly to face. For many years, however, there has been an illicit traffic in arms in Hongkong, and despite careful searches and very stringent regulations as to the sale of arms and ammunition, Chinese are often discovered in possession of firearms.

Whether the officers who went to carry out the search were armed or not there is no evidence, but it is most improbable that they were. It is difficult to say whether arms would have been of any use unless the officers had them in their hands, and the inquiry into the affair will certainly probe this matter. One of the miscreants is described as being heavily armed, and the public will require to know how he came by the weapons. There is a good deal that requires explanation, and a bigger world than the Colony of Hongkong is much interested."

CAMBRIDGE'S OFFER TO AMERICAN
SOLDIER STUDENTS.

There are already over 3,000 American University men students and graduates engaged in active war work in France, and it is expected that in a short time there may be more than 10,000. It is expected that many of them when on short leave will visit Great Britain. The authorities of Cambridge are preparing to put up small groups of soldier students from the United States during their furlough, and are endeavouring to make arrangements for distributing them among the several colleges. It is felt that American students would especially appreciate the privilege of being lodged in colleges, and of dining in the college halls, and they would be enabled thereby to live for a few days in the atmosphere of one of the older universities. Similar arrangements are contemplated at Oxford.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF
HOOP-IRONS.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of iron hoops. It was stated that a Chinese detective found defendant on the Star Ferry Wharf, with a basket containing the hoops.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$10, and warned him that if he appeared in Court again he would be sent to gaol.

A LITTLE BOY'S CRIME.

A small boy was charged with stealing \$10 in small money from the person of a man.

Complainant said he was going to buy some dried nuts from a stall in the street when he felt defendant take the money out of his pocket. The defendant ran away, but was chased and caught. He threw the money into a side channel.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

A GLOOMY PROSPECT.

A Chinese hawk was charged with hawking in the streets without a licence.

A *lukony* said that when defendant was arrested he asked to be let off, remarking: "You are anticipating the enjoyment of a happy new year. I, too, am looking forward to it. If you arrest me I shall be fined, and, as I have no money to pay it I shall have to go to gaol. Where does my celebration of the New Year come in then?"

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$5.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF
OPIUM.

Three Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium.

Revenue Officer Lanigan said the men were searched at the Police Station and seven tael of opium were found concealed in a sun helmet, 21 taels were found on one of the defendants, and 3 lbs. were concealed in the soles of some shoes they were carrying.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined the first defendant, \$50; second defendant, \$250; and their defendant, \$50.

A THOROUGH PEST.

An old Chinese was charged with begging alms in Lower Castle Road.

Sergeant Aitken said he saw the defendant accosting people and soliciting alms. A European gentleman, who was passing at the time, told him (witness) that defendant was a thorough pest to all passers-by.

Defendant said he stretched out his hands in an endeavour to light his pipe. He was in regular employment, assisting a hawker of gruel to distribute it to his customers.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case for further inquiries.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

Four Chinese were charged with kidnapping two children at Canton and bringing them to Hongkong.

Inspector Terrett said the police received information to the effect that two kidnapped children were prisoners in a house in Wo Sing Street, and they raided the house. One of the children was found in the house in the charge of one of the defendants, who was arrested. The man divulged the whereabouts of the other defendants, and when they were arrested the other child was in their possession. The parents of the children had arrived from Canton to identify them. He asked for a week's remand, as a most important witness had to be traced.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till February 7th.

ALLEGED THEFT OF SILK
JACKETS.

A Chinese youth was charged with stealing two silk jackets, valued at \$12, from a shop in Shanghai Street.

Sergeant Tulloch stated that on Wednesday the defendant and a confederate went into complainant's shop to inspect some silk jackets. There were several customers there at the time, and when the salesman's attention was diverted defendant picked up the jackets from a bundle on the counter and concealed them under his coat. Defendant was caught in the act, but he managed to drop the articles and escape. Chase was given and he was eventually arrested by a fireman.

Defendant accused his confederate of the alleged theft.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till to-day.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The Captain's Cup Competition for January was won by Mr. T. A. Chasels. There were 33 entries.

The Bogey Pool Competition at Fanling, which attracted 29 entries, was won by Mr. A. Morrison, 1 up; Mr. C. H. Scott being second, 1 down.

The final for the Ladies' Championship was played off on January 20th between Mrs. Manning and Miss Wilkinson. At the turn Mrs. Manning was 4 up, and, later, she was 2 up and 3 to play. Miss Wilkinson, however, won the last 3 holes and so emerged the winner.

Members are requested to note that ladies may play at Happy Valley in the afternoons of Sundays and Thursdays from 3 o'clock, and every morning from 8.30 to 1 p.m. Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Professional Pairs Competition will be held over the Happy Valley course after the races. The entrance list is now open at the Happy Valley Club-house.

For the Chinese New Year holidays the Bankers have kindly presented two Cups for Men's Bogey Competition to be held over the main course at Fanling from February 9th to 12th inclusive. There will also be a Mixed Foursomes Competition Medal Play, 18 holes, over the relief course for the four days of the holidays, for which 1st and 2nd prizes have been kindly presented.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE v. 25th MIDDLESEX.

The following will represent the Civil Service in their home match against the Middlesex Regiment, to-morrow at 2 p.m.—E. W. Hamilton (Captain), R. E. O. Bird, D. M. Goodall, F. J. Ling, J. C. C. Fletcher, C. M. W. Reynolds, W. B. Dixon, B. W. Bradbury, W. H. Edmonds, R. C. Witchell, and P. T. Lambie.

H.K.C.C. v. R.G.A.

This match will be played on the Club ground to-morrow (Saturday) commencing at 2.15 p.m. sharp.

The following will represent the Club:—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), Dr. G. E. Aubrey, D. E. Donnelly, Capt. E. H. Gray, P. Jack, M. M. Maas, L. D. McNicoll, Lieut. Col. R. H. Morgan, H. E. Muriel, Lt. H. E. Murray and F. Sutton.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. R.G.A.

In their home league match with the R.G.A. to-morrow at 4 p.m. the Hongkong Club will be represented by:—Goldenberg, Cave and McCubbin; Ralston, Stewart and Rodger; Goldenberg, Pasco, Gerrard, McAvish, and Morrison. Reserves: Ralston and Wood.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO SELL
SPURIOUS BANGLES.

A Chinese was charged with attempting, by false pretences to exchange spurious bangles for real gold ones at a shop in Des Voeux Road Central. A woman was charged with aiding and abetting.

Mr. J. Hall, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, appeared for the defendants.

Inspector Browne gave a detailed description of the systematic attempt to pass off spurious articles as real. He said that on the 8th of January the man went into the shop in question and asked for a pair of gold bangles, which he purchased for \$63.80. On the 13th ultimo he again visited the shop, and, proffering a pair of bangles, asked that they be exchanged. He stated that the bangles had been bought at that shop, but as there were some debts in them he preferred to have another pair. The shopkeeper thereupon exchanged the bangles for others valued at \$66.38. On Wednesday the woman visited the shop and offered to sell a pair of gold bangles for \$53. As the pattern was the same as the pair he had exchanged, the shopkeeper became suspicious and had them tested, thus discovering that they were "fake" bangles. He also tested the pair he had exchanged and found that they also were spurious. The woman, when arrested, admitted that the man gave her the bangles to sell. On the man's arrest a pair of spurious bangles was found upon him.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case, fixing bail for the first defendant at \$250, and for the second defendant at \$50.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD
AND COMPANY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

STOCK TAKING

SALE

COMMENCING MONDAY NEXT.

FEBRUARY 4TH,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

20%

CASH DISCOUNT
OFF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

COSTUMES, DRESSES,

HATS,

BLOUSES, SKIRTS,

GOLF COATS, ETC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

118

Certain-tyed
Roofing

SOLE AGENTS:

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO.,

LIMITED.



Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 1990.



1194

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW

SMART

GOWNS

FOR THE

RACES

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

1199

CANTON—C.M.S. GIRLS' BOARDING
AND DAY SCHOOL.

ST. HILDAS—East Parade Ground.

Principal—Miss HENDELACK, M.A.

School re-opens January 10th, 1918.

Thorough English and Chinese Education.

Fees moderate.

1148

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE
GUIDE.

DEPENSARY Buildings, Raffles Place, Singapore, are HONORARY AGENTS of the STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUIDE, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port.

1128

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE
NOTICE

As a mark of respect to the late Mr. A. H. G. Jackson, the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED TO-DAY.

R. HANCOCK,
Secretary,
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1918. [1571]

NOTICE

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE
CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents,
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1918. [1573]

WANTED

BUSINESS MAN (British), reliable and efficient, with many years experience in General Import Trade, is open for engagement and is desirous of getting in touch with first-class firm.

Apply—A.B.C.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
[1572]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED,
INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of February, 1918, at 12.30 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of proposing, considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution, viz.:

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to the objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of the Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A Print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Company.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1918.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [1574]

SANTARY BOARD OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Colonnade, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls Lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to lime-wash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of February.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The WESTERN Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

C. M. W. REYNOLDS,
Secretary,
Dated this 1st day of February, 1918. [1575]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Act No. 128 of 1918.

Between MARION GAINS Plaintiff
and
ALMA I LLES Defendant
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION
and
G. K. HALL BRUTON & Co
Garnishees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a WRIT OF FOREIGN ATTACHMENT was issued herein on the 21st day of January, 1918, returnable on the 8th February, 1918, at 10 A.M.

WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.
[1581]

INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 5th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th January to 5th February, 1918, both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 28th January, 1918. [1554]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND
BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on SATURDAY, 9th February, 1918, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 4th, to SATURDAY, 9th February, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY
CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1918. [1556]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Reports of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th February to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 28th January, 1918. [1555]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN AINSWORTH,
Acting Secretary,
Hongkong, 21st January, 1918. [1558]

NOTICE

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ONE CERTIFICATE for One Hundred Shares Nos. 20241 to 20340 inclusive, in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. Hector V. Parguez, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 16th January 1918. [1580]

NOTICE

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 421 for Twenty Shares Nos. 12086/12088 in this Company registered in the name of WILLIAM ALFRED PARGUEZ MARTIN has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1918. [1461]

JUST RECEIVED

LOOSE LEAF

PHILATELIC

ALBUMS

(with Stops)

GRACA & CO.,

No. 4, WINDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

1518

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

FROM this date the name of the Firm of A. P. VILLA & BROS. OF CANTON, LTD. has been changed to VILLA BROS. OF CANTON, LTD.

THE MANAGERS,
G. HOPPEL,
Canton, 28th January, 1918. [1553]

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[15]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE-FED

CAPONS

AND

CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

Tender Eating, Delicate Flavour,
TRY THEM. [1523]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED

"CRAGSIDE," 149, Barker Road, Peak, for 5 months from 1st June next.
Apply—A. H. SKELTON,
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. [1548]

TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis, Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate.

Apply—H. E. GOLDSMITH,
P.W.D. [1518]

TO LET

No. 15, BURROW STREET, Wanchai ONE GODOWN.
"LEWKNOR" No. 128, THE PEAK, from 1st April, 1918.

Apply to—LINSTED & DAVIS,
3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [150]

TO LET

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
45, Connaught Road Central. [1500]

TO LET

OFFICES in York Buildings.
HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [158]

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1573]

FOR SALE

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak.
Apply—DUNCAN CLARK,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. [1548]

WANTED

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. First floor preferred.
Apply to—TONG SENG & Co.,
19, Queen's Road Central. [1523]

INTIMATION

COMPANIA GENERAL DE

TABACOS DE FILIPINAS

NUEVO

CORTADO

EXTRA

\$3.00 per 100

A FIRST-CLASS CHEROOT

AT A CHEAP PRICE.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

bation with which Germany's methods of warfare have been received is a sufficient warrant that the re-barbarisation is not of a widespread character. War, it might further be urged, is like pitch—it cannot be touched without delilement; that the longer the nations are at war the more they will have to resign their civil liberties to the exigencies of the conflict, and the greater the difficulty they will have in regaining them after the struggle is over. To make peace now, therefore, it is claimed on the other side, will enable us to regain our former position with less difficulty, and does not in reality demand that we should throw over all the ends we had in view in entering into the conflict, seeing that, if they are not already attained, their ultimate attainment by other means is almost assured. If it were quite certain that Germany was repentant, then certainly there would be no object in continuing the war to a finish and sacrificing life and treasure for the attainment of that "knockout" blow which is supposed to represent the acme of victory. Unfortunately, however, Germany appears only half-aware that the war has been lost. From the negotiations with Russia it appears that she is willing to relinquish Belgium from her grasp unconditionally, but this is not sufficient. It was undoubtedly for the sake of Belgium, directly, and indirectly for the preservation of public rights, that Britain drew the sword. But the proposal merely to relinquish Belgium and throw upon other nations the duty of rehabilitating that country shows that Germany's rulers are still suffering from a dullness of the moral sense. One of the first conditions of any negotiations for peace must be the mere withdrawal of the German troops from Belgian soil, but full reparation for all the wrongs done—so far, at least, as that is possible. What it is necessary to demonstrate is that a neutral nation shall not be dragged into a war against its will—that a proclamation of war against another Power does not give the war-maker a right to intrude on neutral territory to get at his enemy. Belgium courageously upheld its right to defend its neutrality. By so doing it undoubtedly saved France from being overrun, and France, least of all, can lay down her arms until Belgium is assured of all the reparation that it is in the power of Germany to give. Many different reports have come from Brast-litovsk as to the German proposals. Among them was one that Britain should buy the German colonies in Africa, and that the money should be used for the indemnification of Belgium. This extraordinary proposal seems almost too insolent to emanate even from German statesmen. The purchase of the German colonies by Britain is a matter which concerns Britain and Britain only. The indemnification of Belgium is a matter which concerns the Allies as a whole, and no conditions can be made with Germany as to how the money is to be obtained. Later reports seem to show, however, that Germany is not yet prepared even to go as far as that. Under the Russian theory of "no annexations and no indemnities," she seems to think that she can escape altogether any claims upon her for the wrongs she has committed. Belgium is to be treated like any of the other belligerents, and, therefore, under this scheme will receive no indemnity—at any rate, from Germany alone. An international loan may be raised for her benefit and for the benefit of others who have suffered, such as Roumania and Serbia. This will not do. The sufferings of Serbia and Roumania have been great, but their cases are not exactly on all fours with that of Belgium. Serbia was an original party in the quarrel, and Roumania came into the conflict of her own free will at a time when it seemed that the Central Powers would be speedily defeated. With Belgium the belligerents had no quarrel. There was not a shadow of suspicion against Belgium of siding with either side, and although Germany chose to play again the old part of the wolf and the lamb no one believes her. Belgium must be righted first, and until Germany has given suitable guarantees on this point there can be no talk of peace.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 1st FEBRUARY, 1918

WHY THE WAR MUST
CONTINUE.

ONE of the great reasons behind the demand that the conflict in Europe should be fought to a finish—that there should be no peace which would give Germany any warrant for claiming that her methods had been successful—is the desire that it should be clearly demonstrated that the time is past for the brutalities which have been witnessed since the war started. It may seem illogical to demand that war should be conducted on a civilised basis, seeing that war is the very antithesis of civilisation; but one of the hopes of ending war altogether was to reduce its cruelty. The very fact that the cruelty of war was being recognised gave greater hopes for its disappearance from the earth than can ever come from a self-appointed League of Nations. Germany has dissipated these hopes by resorting to barbarities which have plunged the nations back again into the welter of anarchy which obtained in the Middle Ages. Can the former position be regained? It is held, with some degree of correctness, that if Germany emerges with any appearance of success from the conflict, after having practically fought the world, her methods will thereby receive sanction as having fulfilled their purpose of enabling her to withstand fearful odds. On the other hand, it may be held that Germany has already had her lesson; that she may be safely trusted not to fly in the face of the world again; that the war is certain to be followed by an enlargement of civil liberties, which will prevent power being again placed in the hands of unscrupulous men; and that, in any case, the universal disappro-

A strong Committee has been appointed representing all the Hankow Concessions to deal with all questions arising in connection with plague possibilities.

The Bishop of Victoria asks us to make it known that the \$3,000 subscribed to the two "Piercy" Scholarships included some donations from friends of the Diocesan School as well as from the old boys.

We are asked to announce that the subscription list at the Hongkong Club and the Police Reserve Club in connection with the Gresson Street Fund will close at 6 p.m. on Saturday, the 2nd instant.

A sentence of two years' hard labour and expulsion from the settlement was passed at the Mixed Court, Shanghai, a few days ago, in a case in which the prisoners were charged with being in unlawful possession of firearms.

Capt. C. M. Manners, who was a Shanghai volunteer for the front and has been engaged on special duty in China, since he was invalided after a year's service in Mesopotamia, has been promoted to the rank of Major.

Mr. S. M. Russell, who for many years was Professor of Astronomy at Peking, died on December 5th while on a visit to relatives in Manitoba. Mr. Russell and his wife went through the siege of Peking in 1900. After he had ceased being Professor of Astronomy in the Educational Department, he joined the Revenue Department of the Customs Service, and served at Foochow, Canton, and Wuchow, at which port he was Acting Commissioner until the middle of 1907, when he retired and went to live in London.

DEATH OF MR. A. H. G.
JACKSON.

It was with widespread regret that the news was received yesterday of the death, at the early age of 37, of Mr. A. H. G. Jackson, a well-known and popular member of the community, who succumbed to typhoid fever in the Peak Hospital where he had been under treatment for a month past.

Mr. Jackson, who was a nephew of the late Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, came out to Hongkong in 1906 as a solicitor, and joined the staff of Messrs. Johnstone, Stokes & Master, with whom he remained until January 1st, 1914, when he relinquished the practice of the law in order to become a broker. At the time of his death he was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Wright & Hornby, stock and share brokers.

The funeral will pass the Monument at 5 p.m. to-day, and members of the Hongkong Defence Corps, particularly former members of the Scouts Company, H.K.V.C., not on duty, are requested to attend.

As a mark of respect, the Stock Exchange will be closed to-day.

SERVANT REGISTRATION
SCHEME TO BE INTRODUCED IN
HONGKONG.

The compulsory registration of Chinese household servants—a reform which we have long advocated—is, we gather, likely to be introduced in this Colony in the near future. Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), having recently offered, on behalf of the Police Reserve, to draw up and carry through a comprehensive scheme applying, in the first instance, only to household servants in the employment of non-Chinese residents. The matter has been under consideration by the Government, who are understood to view it favourably. This news will, we are sure, be received with satisfaction by the public. The new arrangement should also be welcomed by all reputable Chinese servants as a protection against the competition of bad characters, who have, in the past, been able to obtain employment by means of testimonials to which they were not entitled.

COMPANY REPORT.

KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING
CO., LTD.

The twenty-ninth report of the directors to the ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held on February 9th states:

The balance of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1917, including \$991.44 balance brought forward from last account, after writing off all charges and expenses, amounts to \$17,455.56. The directors recommend that a dividend of \$2.50 per share be paid, which, after providing for directors' and auditor's fees, will leave a balance of \$1,003.50 to be carried forward to the credit of a new profit and loss account. Messrs. T. F. Hough and J. Rodger retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

THE WAR.

SERIOUS STRIKES IN GERMANY: INDUSTRIES PARALYSED.

MORE AIR RAIDS ON ENGLAND: HEAVY CASUALTY LIST.

AMERICA TO PUT HALF A MILLION MEN SHORTLY ON THE FIELD.

ITALIANS CAPTURE COL DEL ROSSO AND COL DE CHELE.

LARGE BOOTY OF MEN AND GUNS.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUCCESSFUL NAVAL AIR RAID.

LONDON, January 30th.

The Admiralty states:—Naval aircraft dropped many bombs on the Coolkeerke aerodrome, sheds, and hangars, where a fire broke out.

We brought down two machines. All our machines returned.

FINE WORK OF BRITISH AVIATORS.

ENEMY TROOPS BOMBED.

LONDON, January 31st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation:—We vigorously throughout the day bombed billets, dumps and aerodromes, while our low-flying machine-gunned the enemy troops. The enemy often attacked our airmen.

We brought down eight and drove down four other machines.

Three of our machines are missing. The enemy bombed our forward areas last night.

We attacked billets and communications.

AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY.

LONDON, January 30th.

Correspondents at the Headquarters state that a feature of the recent bombing raids on Germany has been the liberal machine-gunning, the airmen swooping down and attacking the anti-aircraft defences, searchlights, trains, railway stations and munition factories, besides heavily bombing.

THE AIR RAID ON ENGLAND. CASUALTIES IN TUESDAY'S RAID.

LONDON, January 30th.

The Press Bureau states:—Three were killed and ten injured in last night's air raid.

It is feared that six other bodies were buried in the wreckage of the house.

FIFTEEN HOSTILE MACHINES ATTACK LONDON.

LONDON, January 30th.

An official report states:—About fifteen hostile machines delivered a number of attacks against London.

None of the machines penetrated the capital.

A group of raiders crossed Thanet Isle and proceeded towards London, but were turned back by gunfire.

Simultaneously, three or four machines crossed the Essex coast, but failed to penetrate the outer defences.

Later, a single aeroplane passed round the north and west of London and dropped bombs on the south-western outskirts.

Simultaneously, another machine bombed the north-eastern outskirts, where there were no casualties and no damage.

Gunfire later turned back the other machines.

Between London and the Kent and Essex coast three more machines engaged in a final attack between 11.30 and midnight, but were unsuccessful.

Our aeroplanes engaged the enemy machines on the south-western outskirts. All our machines returned.

GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, January 30th.

A wireless German official report states:—Our airmen successfully bombed London, the south end of Dunkirk and Calais.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

MORE BRITISH CAPTURES.

LONDON, January 30th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our patrol successfully attacked a post north-eastward of Havrincourt, killing and taking prisoners a number of the men of a garrison.

Further casualties were inflicted on the enemy in the patrol encounters in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt, where we captured a machine-gun.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, January 31st.

A communiqué states:—There was fairly great reciprocal artillery activity in the Mittle region, the Caurieres Wood front and in Woivre.

In the last-named region an enemy raid was repulsed.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRILLIANT ITALIAN SUCCESS A BIG HAUL OF MEN AND GUNS.

LONDON, January 31st.

An Italian official communiqué states:—We captured Col del Rosso and Col de Chele on Monday and withstood numerous counter-attacks.

We captured Mount Valbolla yesterday, almost completely destroying two enemy divisions.

The captures hitherto are a hundred officers, 2,500 men, six guns, 100 machine-guns, numerous trench mortars and several thousands of rifles.

We brought down 17 aeroplanes in two days.

A GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, January 30th.

A wireless German official report states:—Strong Italian forces maintained the attack on the Asiago Plateau.

We gave up Monte Divaldella and Col del Rosso, after severe fighting.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DARDANELLES ACTION. BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, January 30th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macnair announced that six officers and 127 men were killed and 97 men wounded in the recent action in the Dardanelles.

THE FATES OF "ARAGON" AND "OSMANIEH."

THE CASUALTIES.

LONDON, January 30th.

The Admiralty losses announced in the House of Commons on January 29th were the transport *Aragon*, which was torpedoed and sunk on December 30th, and the auxiliary *Osmanieh*, which was mined and sunk on December 31st, both in the same locality.

In the eastern part of the Mediterranean the destroyer, cabled on the 7th inst., was torpedoed and sunk, whilst picking up the *Aragon*'s survivors.

The *Aragon*'s casualties were 610, including Captain Bosman.

The *Osmanieh*'s casualties were 119, including Captain Mason and eight nurse.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

QUESTION OF REMAINING ON THE DEFENSIVE.

TO CONSERVE MAN-POWER.

LONDON, January 30th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. R. L. Outhwaite suggested that, in order to conserve the man-power of the British Army on the Western Front, we should remain on the defensive until the American reinforcements arrived.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying, emphasised that the Government fully realised the necessity, not merely from a humanitarian point of view but from the point of view of winning the war, of conserving our man-power.

STRIKES IN GERMANY.

SPREADING LIKE WILDFIRE.

LONDON, January 30th.

Reports reaching Zurich, Copenhagen and Amsterdam agree that the strikes in Germany are spreading with alarming rapidity.

The *Vorwarts* of January 29th stated that the war industry in Berlin and the neighbourhood was at a standstill, a quarter of a million men being on strike and 50,000 more coming out in the course of the day.

Big strikes have also broken out at Nurnberg and Hamburg, where all the employees of the Vulcan shipyard are idle. The police brutally dispersed the demonstrators.

NAVAL YARDS AT KIEL IDLE.

The *Vorwarts* asserts that all the workers at the Kiel naval yards are idle and bakeries are guarded by the police, who are supplied with machine-guns.

Other reports state that miners are increasingly joining the strikers.

The police have prohibited a railwaymen's demonstration at the eleventh hour, in Berlin.

AMSTERDAM, January 30th.

Labourers arriving at Oldenzaal state that the strike is breaking out at Gelsenkirchen.

STRIKE AT KRUPP'S.

The *Essen Allgemeine Zeitung* says:—There was no strike worth mentioning at Krupp's. This is the first mention of a strike at Krupp's.

COPENHAGEN, January 30th.

Half-a-million were on strike at Berlin on the 29th.

THE "LAST DECISIVE TEST."

AMSTERDAM, January 30th.

The *Vorwarts*, after announcing that the strike extends to almost the entire armament industry, says: "Those responsible for the German policy should remember that movements like the present are only temporarily held up by force. Agreement can only be reached by justice. The Government is confronted by the last decisive test."

The *Tagblatt* says that the strike continues to spread.

AMSTERDAM, January 30th.

Socialist representatives from all parts of Germany and Austria are arriving at Berlin and also the Rhinish Westphalian Deputies, who report that the miners are joining in ever increasing numbers.

Four thousand miners of this area were out on the 29th.

THE STRIKERS' DEMANDS.

AMSTERDAM, January 30th.

The *Vorwarts* states that the Berlin strikers' demands are:—Firstly, peace on the principle of no annexations and no indemnities and based on the self-determination of the peoples; secondly, Labour participation in the peace negotiations; thirdly, the seizure of all food stocks for a more effective and fairer distribution; fourthly, immediate abolition of the state of siege and the military control of industry; fifthly, liberation of political prisoners; sixthly, democratisation of the entire State organisation; seventhly, the introduction of a general secret and equal suffrage for the elections to Prussia's Lower House; eighthly, free expression of opinion for newspapers and meetings.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, January 29th.

The latest unofficial reports leave little doubt regarding the seriousness of the German strikes, which are spreading from district to district and from factory to factory. Meetings have been prohibited at all industrial centres.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that apart from the fact that there are 100,000 workers on strike at Berlin, the movement has spread to the Bochum mining district, a most important manufacturing centre.

Workers in the torpedo factory at Friedrichshafen and the German dockyard at Kiel have struck, owing to the leaders having been called up to military service.

LATEST CABLES.

"PEACE TO BE CONCLUDED IN THE STREETS OF VIENNA."

AN OUTSPOKEN MAXIMALIST STATEMENT.

PETERSBURG, January 31st.

An official Maximalist statement says:—"Everything indicates that the general strike in Austria has shaken to the foundations the Austro-German annexationist policy in the East."

Formerly Germany decided to unite the occupied provinces with herself by a Customs agreement and by railways, but the Austrian workmen compelled Count Czernin to dissociate from the German annexationist plan. If Austria refuses to adopt the German plan of putting the Emperor Karl on the throne of Poland, the whole of the Central Powers' Eastern plans will collapse and peace will not be concluded at Brest-Litovsk but in the streets of Vienna and Berlin. If the Russian Revolution refuses to compromise with the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs victory will be hers."

THE BARCELONA STRIKES.

MADRID, January 30th.

Provincial reports indicate that the agitation, which is due to the high price of commodities, has become more accentuated.

The Barcelona strikers are still out, and the movement is spreading to new industries.

There is the same likelihood of a general strike as in Austria's minesfields.

VIENNA'S GREATEST FLOUR MILL DESTROYED.

THE CHIEF SUPPLIER OF THE CITY.

AMSTERDAM, January 30th.

The *Vorwarts* announces that a great disaster has occurred at Vienna where the biggest flour mill, which was the chief supplier of the city, has been burnt down. The machinery and all stocks of grain and flour have been destroyed.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED.

AMSTERDAM, January 30th.

The Peace Delegations have re-assembled at Brest-Litovsk, including Baron Kuhlmann, Count Czernin and M. Trotsky.

MR. TROTSKY'S OPINION.

LONDON, January 30th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that at the Soviet Congress M. Trotsky admitted that peace without annexation was impossible.

THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS APPEAL TO REICHSTAG BY GERMAN MERCHANTS.

LONDON, January 30th.

The *Cologne Gazette* states the associations of South Sea firms at Hamburg have sent a memorandum to the Reichstag emphasising the necessity of getting back the South Sea Colonies and pointing out their great value not only in the matter of productivity but the great strategic value of their ports and their favourable situation for the establishment of wireless stations.

THE GREAT STORM IN AUSTRALIA.

MANY LIVES LOST.

BRISBANE, January 30th.

Meagre wireless details have been received from Mackay but it is known that many have perished. An immense tidal-wave accompanied the cyclone. The town was completely submerged.

Three vessels were lost and others were damaged. All the wharves and sugar-stores collapsed.

It is estimated that sugar valued at \$800,000 was stored at Mackay.

The railways and telegraph are dislocated.

The Government is sending relief.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

COMMONS REJECT LORDS' PROPOSALS.

LONDON, January 31st.

In the House of Commons, the proportional representation proposals inserted by the Lords in the Electoral Reform Bill were rejected by 223 votes to 113.

The question was left to the House, the Government not using the Whips.

THE MAN-POWER BILL PASSES SECOND STAGE.

In the House of Lords the Non-ferrous Metals Bill and the Man-Power Bill were read a second time.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

The Admiralty states the arrivals during the week were 2,352 and the sailings 2,309 vessels.

Nine vessels over and six under 1,600 tons were sunk and eight were unsuccessfully attacked.

One fishing vessel was sunk.

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

MEETING AT PARIS.

LONDON, January 30th.

The Allied War Council meets to-day under the presidency of M. Clemenceau. General Pershing, Field-Marshal Haig, General Cadorna, several French Generals, Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Orlando held a preparatory meeting.

LONDON, January 30th. Lord Milner and General Sir William Robertson have accompanied Mr. Lloyd George to Paris, whether the Italian Premier has also gone from London.

AMERICAN ARMY TO FRANCE

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR TRANSPORTATION.

LONDON, January 30th.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters in France says:—Approximately half-a-million tons of the former German shipping have been engaged in bringing the American Army to France.

The steamers include the cream of the mercantile marine, notably the *Vaterland*, *Amerika*, *Cincinnati*, *Konig Wilhelm Second*, *Kaiser Wilhelm Second* and *Barbarossa*.

EARLIER CABLES.

HALF A MILLION MEN TO BE PUT IN THE FIELD SHORTLY.

WASHINGTON, January 30th.

Mr. Baker, Secretary for War, addressing the Senate Military Committee, said that there were now in the United States sixteen National Army camps and sixteen National Guard camps, otherwise thirty-two Divisions full of men ready to go to France. It had been the policy of the War Department to send men to Europe as rapidly as the production and capacity of the country had been able to provide for them.

The United States will have half a million men in France shortly and during 1918 a million and a half more will be available to go there.

COUNT CZERNIN'S SPEECH GERMAN NEWSPAPER REPORT DENIED.

WASHINGTON, January 30th.

Mr. Lansing has expressed surprise at the newspaper report that Count Czernin's speech was forwarded to President Wilson before it was delivered in Vienna. Mr. Lansing says that no copy of the speech was received here prior to or after its publication.

SWEDISH WARSHIPS TO FINLAND.

STOCKHOLM, January 30th.

The Swedish Government is preparing to send warships to Finland for the repatriation of the Swedes.

THE CAMBRAI REVERSE. FAITH IN THE HIGH COMMAND.

LONDON, January 30th.

Lord Derby, speaking at the Aldwych Club, declared that undue prominence had been given to the Cambrai reverse, which sort of thing might happen to us or the Germans at any time. He refuted the allegation of the existence of a "ring" against the promotion of New Army Officers, and mentioned that the second cook of a college at Cambridge University had become a most efficient Staff Officer, an ex-Sergeant-Major promoted to a Commandership of an Infantry Brigade and an ex-Mess-Sergeant had become Commander of an Infantry Battalion.

He asserted that neither he nor the Cabinet wavered in the least in their allegiance to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and General Sir William Robertson.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 30th.

The silver market is steady.

PURCHASE OF CHINA TEA BY FOOD MINISTRY.

LONDON, January 30th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Parker announced that, owing to the representations of traders, it had been arranged that tea would be bought in China on behalf of the Ministry of Food for importation into the United Kingdom in neutral tonnage.

If sufficient tonnage was available, it was intended to purchase three thousand pounds in 1918. The Ministry of Food agents in China would arrange for the tonnage.

Mr. Parker also stated that it was not yet possible to decide the percentage of tea which would be imported from India and Ceylon in 1918.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NAOI SAN PO."]

DECLARATION OF WAR.

PEKING, January 31st.

At a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday it was decided (1) to declare war, (2) to appoint Chang Ching-yao as commander to help Hupeh, (3) to dismiss Li Tien-chai and Shi Ching-chuan, (4) to appoint Tso-juy, (Tso-kun's brother) as Governor of Chihai and acting Tschun, Chang Ching-yao left Hui-chow for Hupeh yesterday.

Shen Chun-huan has wired to the Provinces to endeavour to persuade them to stop fighting.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN BUILDINGS IN SHAMEEN.

QUESTION RAISED IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, January 30th.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Yate asked what the legal questions regarding what a decision is pending, which prevent the German buildings in the British Concession on Shameen from being taken over and the leases terminated.

Mr. Balfour replied that he was still communicating with the British Minister at Peking on the subject, and could not, therefore, give any information at present.

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Copy of conditions on which Mr. Henderson's advice is given can be obtained from the **MANAGER OF THIS PAPER.**

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HOW TO SETTLE THE IRISH QUESTION.

III.
THE SOLUTION: HOME RULE FOR ENGLAND.

[By G. BERNARD SHAW.]

Even more important than the setting up of an Irish Parliament is the abolition of the now hopelessly obsolete institution at Westminster that calls itself an Imperial Parliament, and is neither imperial nor national nor English nor Scottish nor Irish, neither dead nor living nor good nor bad. It was hopelessly beaten by its work in the old days of *laissez-faire*, when it was believed that the secret of government is not to govern. To-day, when it has been discovered that the secret of government is to let nothing alone, it has been reduced to absurdity; and the country is being governed partly by the major-general, and partly by bodies unknown to the Constitution. There is only one Dublin Castle in Ireland; there are a dozen in England. When is that wretched country going to insist on enjoying Irish liberty? Sir Horace Plunkett has not to demand Home Rule for Ireland; he has to offer it to England, to Scotland, and even to Wales, if Wales cares for it. At present the four nations are supposed to be governed by an Anglo-Scottish-Irish-Welsh Parliament, in which the Irish though representing only one-sixth of the population of the whole and less than a third of the area, has more than a sixth of the membership; holds the balance of power; and occupies so much of the time of the House that its business seems to consist mainly of Irish legislation and the discussion of Irish grievances, though Ireland is in every way a happier and freer country to live in than England.

THE DIFFERENCE.
The Irish members also interfere extensively in English and Scottish business, but are so successful in keeping Ireland out of British arrangements that until very lately Irish clocks did not keep the same time as English ones. Irish labourers and small cultivators live in cottages built for them out of public funds, whilst English navvies and skilled workers in the building trade pay half a crown a week for a bed in a room containing six or eight inmates, and are fortunate if they can find even this accommodation within two miles of their job. Any nation less sheepish than the English would have cut the cable long ago and insisted on having a Parliament of its own for its own affairs.

Therefore Ireland must force English Home Rule on England as a measure of common humanity and good political sense. Scotland will not refuse a Scottish Parliament; and Wales can have a Welsh one if she likes. But Ireland will not let England go quite free; the British military forces are too valuable an asset; and Ireland has too much to gain, as we have seen, by pooling services and pooling rent with the other island. Besides, England, left to herself, would go to the devil politically; and her best interest would involve the other island. Therefore, a Federal Parliament in addition to the national Parliaments; and in this Federal Parliament of the British Isles Ireland will retain her representation, and probably continue to occupy more than her share of attention.

THE DOMINIONS.
But she will have a further representation. The Empire (for convenience sake I use that old-fashioned word, though I would leave it to the Irish) must therefore be a Federal Parliament in democracy, forced on us by the fact that the Dominions will not stand the imposition on them of any central body with legislative or coercive powers of any sort. This Conference will be a representative body; and its business will be to consider the affairs of the Empire as a whole, and to recommend necessary measures to the Federal Parliament. It must consist of representative statesmen from all the countries concerned, including Ireland, which will thus have her national Parliament, her representation in the Federal Parliament, and her place on the Imperial Conference.

The Irishmen who want anything less than this are clearly Separatists; and I repeat, separation is out of the question, as long as England and Ireland are held over Ireland as over Belgium, whilst Ireland would have no hold over England at all.

From the moment the word "Convention" was mentioned, it was clear to those who know the history of such conventions that the federal was inevitable. The British North America Act was the outcome of the Quebec Convention. The Australian Commonwealth was the outcome of the Sydney Convention. When the Irish talk of "Dominion Home Rule" they seldom know very accurately what Dominion Home Rule is, because neither in the Canadian, Australian, nor New Zealand federations, nor in the Union of South Africa, is there anything like the ridiculous Home Rule Bill on which Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party wasted thirty years' idle labour. Nothing only find, when it came to the point, that Ireland wants national self-government and not a grudging latched given with an intimation that the door will be bolted at half-past ten every night. What "Dominion Home Rule" means is, roughly, that Ireland is to be like Canada and Australia and South Africa, and not like Egypt and India. And this means a federation of the British Isles.

IN THE FUTURE.
Later on the Eastern Empire will have to be dealt with; and whoever cannot see the importance of having the Irish question settled on lines which will make the Western Empire as homogeneous politically as possible is not much of a statesman.

This solution sweeps Catholic Sinn Féin and Ulster Sinn Féin into the same dustbin. The childish parochialism of "We Ourselves" and "We won't have it" becomes ridiculous when Ireland is seen in its relation to the political system of which it forms a part. It is no use pretending that what is good enough for England or Scotland or Quebec, or Ontario, for New South Wales, is not good enough for Ireland. Ireland sulking in a corner by herself is nothing; Ireland with her finger in every pie will gather more than her share of plums.

One result will be that Ireland will cease to be Republican. Being a Republican myself I think this is a pity; but it is impossible to ignore the steady resistance of the Dominions to the substitution of any other link than the Crown for the Britannic Alliance (as the Fabian Society calls the Empire). The explanation is plain enough. The "Crowned Republic" which is the lowest of journalistic phrases in England, is a reality in Australia, in South Africa, and in Canada. There the career is open to male political ambition and female social ambition as completely as in any republic, which is very far from being the case in London. And the control of the King is negligible, whereas that of a President must be formidable. Now this is precisely the state of things that will be produced in Ireland by Federal Home Rule. We are thus within easy distance of the time when England, seething with Republicanism, will have the Crown firmly held down on her writhing brows by all the other members of the Britannic Alliance, headed vociferously by Ireland.

General Smuts has voiced for us the cry of the Empire overseas: No Imperial Federation, and no Republicanism. Mr. de Valera must be accordingly. It may be the fate of America, with France and Russia, to impose the discredited republic on Ireland and the other crowned republics as Mr. Wilson has so bluntly threatened to impose it on Germany; but Ireland will certainly not impose it on England, nor even want to when she is restored to normal political health by Federal Home Rule.

"DORA."
Sir Horace Plunkett, then, must draft his Bill to establish Federal Home Rule not only in Ireland, but in England and Scotland as well. It will not be necessary to consult England; nobody ever does consult her about her own business; she will swallow it as she has swallowed Dora, and the bureaucratic autocracy of the new departments. Scotland will not object; the days when no Scot leaving his country to make his career ever took a return ticket are passing; Scotland will acquiesce. The danger is not that the scheme will be rejected, but that the new national Parliaments may be weakened and the Federal Parliament, the London Parliament, unduly exalted by an excessive provincialism.

Dreamy Ulster, steeped in its glorious, pious, and immortal memories, has not noticed that there is a far stronger case for giving separate provincial legislatures to the industrial north and the residential south of England than for doing as much for the north and south of Ireland. It is now many years since Mr. H. G. Wells wrote up the Fabian Society to the fact that the units of local government in England are too small, and their boundaries (often passing down the middle of a main street city thoroughfare) absurdly obsolete. If the Fabians found it necessary to propose a hierarchy for public local industrial organisation, it will be easy to trump up a case for two Parliaments. But if the statesmen who wish to magnify the central power, are allowed to confuse national with local government, and by a multiplication of provincial Parliaments reduce these Parliaments to the level of county councils, the Bill will be wasted as far as the satisfaction of national sentiment is concerned.

Both in England and Ireland the present system of local government by counties will have to develop into local government by industrial watershed, so to speak; but as the divisions of these will certainly not follow the divisions of the existing provinces, provincial Parliaments or even councils would become a serious obstacle to the scientific reorganisation of local government which will soon become inevitable. There would be ten times more sense in making two separate Irish Parliaments for agricultural Ireland and city Ireland (say Belfast, Cork and Dublin) than for making one Parliament for Antrim and another for Donegal.

If England likes to split herself into north and south, the harm would not be very great, as there is no national question involved, and the division would be in no sense a secession; besides, either half would still contain about five times as many people as the whole of Ireland. But in Ireland no national division is possible. The internal model there must be the Union of South Africa, not the division of England into British and North America. Even the South African provincial councils would have to be very cautiously adopted in Ireland, where national homogeneity must be absolutely unbroken unless the old troubles are to begin all over again.

CLOAK FOR ANARCHISM.
Neither this nor any other scheme is compatible with the Intransigence, or Impassibility (as the French call it), which is only a cloak for the anarchism which makes crude peoples afraid to be governed as adults and which is responsible for most of the miseries of England. Parliamentary self-government is not liberty, but a means by which capable men with character enough to use it courage enough to face the inevitable risks of majority rule, and sense enough to see that the alternative of minority, or foreign, rule is still more risky, can secure what liberty is possible to individuals in a civilised society under that tyranny of nature and daily need against which no political constitutions can avail.

Whether the Irish have that capacity, that character, that courage, that common sense will be tested at the Convention. In all communities the lack of it is betrayed by one infallible sign, and that is the demand for security. Let the Irish factions remember that they cannot have liberty and security together; any more than the English men. The men of Devonshire, being in a minority in England, must take their chance of the English Parliament passing a law that all persons speaking with the Devonshire accent instead of the Oxford accent shall have their noses cut off. The members of the Countess of Huntingdon's persuasion must risk the establishment of the Mahometan faith; and the Roman Catholics must risk the revival of the Elizabethan persecutions.

SOME RISKING.
If they were not willing to face these risks they would simply be unfit for free institutions, and have to be placed under

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TAXI-FUNERAL FOR A DOG

250 FINE.

An astonishing case under the Motor-Spirit Restriction Order was heard at Huntingdon Police Court, recently, when Mr. H. J. McCarthy, motor-johmster, of Paddock-mews, Maiden Vale, W., was fined 250 for carrying passengers outside the ten-mile radius without a permit.

On November 2nd a black pug dog belonging to Lady Anderson, the wife of Sir Maurice Abbot Anderson, surgeon to the household of the Princess Royal, died of cancer. The body of the dog was placed in a leaden casket and then in a white wood coffin, and Lady Anderson endeavoured to find a burial place in a London dog cemetery.

As she was not successful in this, she arranged to have the dog buried at the dogs' cemetery at Moleworth. She was unable to use her own ears, and therefore arranged with a London firm for a motor-car to take Sir Maurice, herself, and the dog to Moleworth, a distance of about seventy miles, at a cost of £10.

The contract was passed on to Mr. H. J. McCarthy, a motor-johmster, who sent one of his chauffeurs, Arthur Willis, to Portman-square, the residence of Sir Maurice and Lady Anderson, to take up the passengers.

The car was left outside the cemetery gates while Sir Maurice and Lady Anderson, assisted by the chauffeur, carried the coffin in. When they arrived at the grave help had to be obtained, owing to the fact that it was not large enough. Probably the news leaked out, for on coming away a police sergeant was waiting and took the names of the parties concerned.

The Bench, in fining Mr. McCarthy 250, said he had connived with Lady Anderson in putting sickly sentiment before patriotism.

tutelage as "non-adult." And if Ulster Protestants are not prepared to take the risks of Parliamentary Government, then what they need politically is neither Home Rule nor Union, but a sufficiency of paternally managed orphan asylums. For the Union offers them far less security than Home Rule. The Catholics have been able to force the London Parliament to desert them. They are in an insignificant minority there in members; and as to their wealth and commercial enterprise, do they really believe that the monstrous cities in which Birmingham and Wolverhampton—nay, Lancashire and Cheshire—are swallowed together as mere parishes can see Belfast without the aid of a magnifying glass?

In Ireland Belfast is formidable; in England Belfast are six a penny, though the doughty Scot (probably of Ulster parentage) whose comment on London was, "Peelies for me," is cherished in England as a legendary figure with affectionate admiration, which, however, butters no parsnips. If Ulster is not for self-government, it may as well be transferred over by the Pope as by Dublin Castle. In fact, the hand of the Pope is heavier on it at this moment than the hand of the Castle. It will never beat the Pope except by means of an Irish Parliament, and it will not beat him that way if it is cowardly enough to let the hands of the Irish Parliament in respect of religion. There is no clause in the Home Rule Bill that condones it more conclusively than the cowardly and insulting clause that attempts to shut out religious organisation from the competence of the miserable Committee-with-a-Reference which it offers as an organ of national government. By all means let us have that part of the Australian Clause 116 which forbids the setting up of religious tests, the imposing of religious observances, or the prohibition of the free exercise of any religion, but not that part of it which condemned Australia to teach her children nothing but the materialistic doctrine of the Secularist sect, and forbade her to establish her religions.

LIBERTY.
Sinn Féin must also face the risks of the glorious enterprise of political liberty. If it makes conditions with liberty by refusing to accept it except on condition of fiscal autonomy and the like it will get government without liberty, and serve it right. In federating with the Britannic Alliance it will have to give the Alliance certain guarantees in return for the power and consequence it will have as a member. But if it begins asking for guarantees from the Alliance that national self-government will not hurt it, it will justify the Scottish officer who said to me impatiently the other day, "Oh, let us give the wretched place [Ireland] its independence, and make it a foreign Power. Then we can conquer it and treat it as a conquered country; and we can have no more nonsense about it." That Scot was a man after my own heart; and I hope Sinn Féin will have the gumption to applaud him.

When France faced England and all Europe with the flag of liberty, and beat them, it was not with the cry of "Security, security, and still more security," but "Audacity, audacity, and still more audacity." When Germany lost her nerve, and instead of taking her chance with western democracy wanted security, she plunged herself and dragged the rest of Europe into the black slavery of war, and destroyed even the common securities of life and property which are practicable for all civilised nations. And if we lose the war it will be through the horrors of these who would lose the sunshade of victory in a frantic snatch at the shadow of security.

Liberty is not a shelter for weaklings and children; it is an adventure for the brave and strong; and if any Irishmen can be found to disgrace their country by clamouring for it, I shorth the Convention not to coddle them with conciliation, but to brace them with wholesome contempt.

Daily Express.

MAN WHO WILL RULE THE AIR.

LORD ROTHERMERE'S APPOINTMENT.

Lord Rothermere's appointment as Air Minister calls to one of the most important offices in the State a man who, although he has achieved great success in life, has hitherto been but little in the public eye.

His appointment is one that, it is safe to say, Lord Rothermere has done nothing to seek. He is a man with no ambition to stand in the limelight, and one to whom the world has no prize to offer except the satisfaction of doing as well as it can be done the work that lies to his hand. That was the spirit in which he entered into the service of the State when the Prime Minister called on him to undertake the direction of the Army Clothing Department. The country now has need of his great business ability in organising the new Air Force, and Lord Rothermere, the last man to ask for office, has accepted a post for which he is well qualified.

Lord Rothermere is one of the most successful business men of to-day, but, although his fortune has been built largely on the production of newspapers, he has always shunned publicity. His newspaper friends know that they will afford him no pleasure by directing attention to his remarkable career. He enjoys privacy and is satisfied with success.

But for the fact that he is Lord Northcliffe's brother there is little doubt that Lord Rothermere would have occupied a larger place in the public mind. His career as a business man has been no less successful than Lord Northcliffe's, but Lord Northcliffe, as a wielder of journalistic thunderbolts, attracted the public attention, and Lord Rothermere escaped into the quietude he himself preferred. He helped his brother to found newspapers, he founded newspapers of his own, he wrested fortune from the world at an early age, he established a reputation which resulted in his call to overhaul and re-establish in public confidence the Army Clothing Department, but he worked always for the pleasure of success, and the world heard little or nothing about him.

GENIUS FOR BUSINESS.

The romance of the earlier years of the career of Lord Northcliffe and his brother is now familiar. Lord Rothermere was the director of finance while his brother planned the journalistic campaigns. Lord Rothermere had a genius for business. He had imagination, sound judgment, and the power of decision. When the *Daily Mirror*, established at first as a women's paper, proved a failure and was at the point of extinction, Lord Rothermere bought it, turned it into a picture paper, and made a fortune. He controls two of the most popular papers in the north—the *Gloucester Daily Record* and the *Reading Mercury*. A couple of years ago he had the imagination to realise that an illustrated Sunday paper was wanted by the public, and he established the *Sunday Pictorial*. Its success was immediate and phenomenal. In other ventures, among which is the New-Foundland Development Company, Lord Rothermere has also discovered the road to fortune.

With Lord Northcliffe the ownership of newspapers has been a magic adventure. To Lord Rothermere it has been a triumphant business career. He founds and controls newspapers as another man establishes and runs a great manufactory. He aims at producing the largest quantities of the most saleable goods. He secures efficiency and business success. At the same time he holds his political opinions—on or did until war threw politics aside. He was a Liberal Imperialist in the days of the "split," and it was during Mr. Asquith's Premiership that he received a baronetcy and afterwards a peerage.

VALUABLE SERVICE.

Until he became Director of the Army Clothing Department, Lord Rothermere had taken little or no part in public life, but he rendered valuable public service. He had much to place the Union Jack Club on a firm basis and to encourage the recruitment of the London Territorials. He founded a chair of English literature at Cambridge University. Although one of the busiest men in London, he always has time at his disposal, and no one seeing him saunter down Bond-street, with an eye for the picture shops, would imagine, without knowing him, that he is the successful financier and controller of great business schemes. He has a real taste for pictures and has made an excellent collection.

Like many other men, Lord Rothermere has experienced the pride that comes to the father of soldiers in this war—and also the grief. His eldest son, twice recovered from wounds, has returned to the field of battle for the third time. His second son, after escaping from internment in Holland, fell a year ago while leading his men against the enemy. Twice he was wounded, but he went on smoking a cigarette. He led his men to the third line of German trenches. There a shell struck and killed him. Lord Rothermere's third son left Eton not long ago and entered the Army.

The need for efficiency has summoned Lord Rothermere from the quiet he would prefer to a leading place in the Government. He will serve the nation not merely with efficiency, but with devotion. The motto he chose on his elevation to the peerage was,—"He who acts diligently acts well."

WEATHER REPORT.

Quebec is the most interested in the maintenance of the Confederation for material welfare. It is above all interested in the maintenance of institutions, which recognise and secure its rights. It is true they were, through difficult days, but from their troubles appeared greater benefits really were. Quebec had been a racial and religious appeals in most parts of Canada. He frankly whether, under the same conditions of the other Provinces would be the test as Quebec had stood it in the last look," he continued, "at our troubles, which soon will pass away at the present political crisis, rather into our history. The Canadian flag kept flying over the Canadian action of the French Canadians with the English children of the American had wrenched those French from France only a few years ago. See it again in 1812 hurrying to the heights of Quebec those Americans tried to substitute their flag for that of Britain. As they fought the fight to-day those who are in the Plandiers. One hundred and decorations. One already been upon members of one French battalion. (Cheers.) I have turned from the front. I have deep admiration your splendour and those of the different Departments have seen your wonderful Dominion which shows everywhere a sign of victory. I have felt deeply the sight of the care with which soldiers are looked after in well-organised hospitals by nurses who seemed to be real them; but what impressed me the grave, undying smile which ceases to brighten the eyes and soldiers, whether they are or coming from the trenches, staying in the mud preparing or lying on a hospital bed, the smile has an expression which conveys the contentment of soul of one who realises fighting for the dearest and best things that God has granted them. They are proud of the service and they are proud of the enjoy the full pleasure and the dignity of life for we prepared to die. Need I say we were proud of them, and proud to be a Canadian subject."

Platinum has not been recovered in quantity from any deposits in the Empire, but small quantities have been obtained from New South Wales, Canada. The copper matte from the Sudbury district contains 10 per cent. of platinum per ton, and this source might add a valuable element to the Empire's production. The small annual output of platinum from the auriferous gravels of the Witwatersrand and Victoria formerly had a considerable production obtained in refining gold, one from Copper Creek, Guyana.

The small demand, so far, for platinum minerals has been met by imports from Western Europe, but the supply is greatly exceeded by the demand. The mineral is obtained in Nigeria, Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and Ceylon.

Zirconia has recently attracted attention as a refractory material in the manufacture of babblerite. It has been found that certain grades of the mineral can be replaced by the silicate zircon.

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SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 1st Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHUNKIEN"	On 2nd Feb. 3 P.M.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"HONGKONG"	On 3rd Feb. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 5th Feb. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, making Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAI TAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SUNDAY, 3rd Feb. at 10 A.M.
"MAI HONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 8th Feb. at Noon.

*Calling Amoy Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

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General Managers.

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REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA (STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS)

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The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

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DAVID BASSOON & CO., LTD.
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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Colombo	10th	Str. from Colombo	18th	19th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Penang about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Chief Clerk and the Company's Surveyors. Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival date, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For further information, Passage/Fares/Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,
CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via	SUWA MARU	WED. DAY, 13th Feb. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA	FUSHIMI MARU	WED. DAY, 13th Mar. at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNSVILLE and REHRANS.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	FRIDAY, 15th Feb. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU	MONDAY, 18th Feb. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU	WED. DAY, 20th Feb. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU	SATURDAY, 2nd Feb. at Noon.

SHANGHAI and KOBE

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY)

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI KOBE YOKOHAMA SAN FRANCISCO
PANAMA and COLOMBO

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 6th Feb.
PRERIA MARU	9,000	FRI. 22nd Feb.
KOREAMARU	18,000	SAT. 2nd Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI. 22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 16th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES. 16th Apr.

The S.S. "Nippon Maru" and S.S. "Preria Maru" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLINO, URU, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
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"MANILA MARU"	SATURDAY, 9th Feb. at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY, 12th Feb. at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	THURSDAY, 28th Feb. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anging, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIYO MARU"	SUNDAY, 3rd Feb. at 10 A.M.
"AMAKURA MARU"	SUNDAY, 10th Feb. at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

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